

17/H.

LLANFYLLIN
Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

YEAR 1959



Chairman: Mr. J. Trevor Jones, J.P.

Parish :	Members :
Carreghofa	R. W. Lewis
Guilsfield (Without)	J. T. Jones, J.P., J. T. Thomas, Ll. Stafford Jones
Garthbeibio	Richard Lewis
Hirnant	D. E. Roberts
Llandrinio	J. S. Evans
Llandysilio	F. R. Thomas
Llanerfyl	E. H. Mills
Llanfair Caereinion	J. E. Hughes, I. R. Roberts, D. J. Jones
Llanfechain	Rev. D. J. C. Jones
Llanfihangel	J. F. Jones
Llangadfan	Mrs. G. M. Humphreys
Llangyniew	T. P. Hughes
Llangynog	G. J. Jones
Llanrhaeadr (Mont.)	Simeon Jones
Llansantffraid (Pool)	T. M. Edwards
Llansantffraid (Deytheur)	Glyn Owen
Llanwddyn	T. O. Rickett
Meifod	R. N. Jones, E. E. Chapman
Pennant	G. J. Owen, J.P.

Clerk: Glyn Jones

**CHAIRMAN OF HEALTH AND GENERAL PURPOSES
COMMITTEE:**

J. T. THOMAS

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

I. B. MILLAR, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

LL. O. EVANS, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. R.S.I. (Meat and other Foods).

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:

GEORGE E. WOODS, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. R.S.I.

(Meat and other Foods)

D. J. A. HUMPHREYS, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. R.S.I.

(Meat and other Foods)

*To the Chairman and Members of the Llanfyllin Rural
District Council.*

I have pleasure in submitting to you the Annual Report for 1959, as required by Statute.

I have been asked to assemble the relevant facts and figures relating to the Public Health of your District for 1959.

I was not, at that time, your Medical Officer, so that any information given below is of necessity derived from two main sources; namely, the Llanfyllin Rural District Public Health Inspector and the Registrar General and his local Registrars for births and deaths.

To Mr. Ll. O. Evans, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. R.S.I. (Meat and other Foods), I am indebted for the part of the report dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant.

ELINOR M. GREVILLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION "A"

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area of the District—163,477 Acres

Registrar- General's estimate of the mid-1959 resident
Population—9,700.

Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books 3127

Rateable Value—£82,918

Sum represented by a Penny Rate—£335

VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION.

Estimated, mid-1959	9,700
Estimated, mid-1958	9,730
Estimated, mid-1957	9,790

These figures demonstrate the still steady decline in the population.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Live Births

Live Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	83	65	148
Illegitimate	3	1	4
Total	86	66	152

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population (Crude) 15·67.

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population (adjusted) 18·3.

Illegitimacy Rate: 2·6 per cent. of total live births.

The adjusted Birth Rate compares favourably with the figures for both Montgomeryshire and England and Wales.

The 1959 live births were 2 more than in 1958 and stood at the figure of 152. As the number of deaths was 125, the *natural* increase of the population was 27.

Stillbirths

Sex	Legitimate	Illegitimate
Male	3	Nil
Female	3	Nil
Total	6	—

Rate per 1,000 births (live and still): 37·9.

The number of stillbirths rose from 4 in 1958 to 6 in 1959. This adversely affected the Stillbirth Rate, which has risen from 26 per 1,000 (live and stillbirths) to 37·9 per 1,000 (live and stillbirths).

INFANT MORTALITY

There were 3 deaths of infants under 1 year and all deaths occurred in hospital.

Total Infant Mortality Rate: 19·7 per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate: 20·3 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate: Nil.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate: 19·8 per 1,000 live births.
(Deaths under 4 weeks)

The 3 infant deaths occurred in this age group.

Perinatal Mortality Rate: 50·6 per 1,000 total births.
(Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week)

Two of the infant deaths occurred in this age group.

Causes, according to age and sex distribution of infant deaths.

Cause	Sex	Age	Total	
			M	F
Atalectasis and Prematurity	F	4 hours	—	1
Atalectasis and Prematurity	M	2 days	1	
Congenital Malformation	F	1 week	—	1
Totals			1	2

Maternal Mortality: Nil.

(Deaths from pregnancy or childbirth)

Maternal Mortality Rate: Nil.

DEATHS

Males: 68

Females: 57

Total: 125

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population (Crude) 12·89.

Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population (Adjusted) 12·25.

Comparative Rates

	Llanfyllin R.D.	Mont.	Eng. & Wales
Birth Rate (Adjusted)	18·3	17	16·5
Death Rate (Adjusted)	12·25	12	11·6
Maternal Mortality Rate	0·00	0·00	
Infant Mortality Rate	19·7	17·2	22·0
Neo-Mortality Rate	19·8	12·9	
Still Birth Rate	37·9	27·8	20·7
Perinatal Mortality Rate	50·6	38·6	34·0

The Perinatal Mortality Rate (Foetal deaths occurring after 20 or 28 completed weeks of gestation, the duration of labour and the early part of the post-natal life) is generally higher in Wales than elsewhere. (Wales Rate 1959, 42). This is reflected in the somewhat higher Infant Mortality Rate and Stillbirth Rate for Llanfyllin R.D.

DEATHS BY AGE, CAUSE AND SEX

Cause	Sex	Age Groups										Total		
		under 1 year	1-10	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100+	M	F
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	M					2		1				3		
	F						1		1					2
Malignant neoplasm of Breast	F						1							1
Malignant neoplasm lung Bronchus	M					1	1		2			4		
	F						1							1
Other Malignant and lymphatic	M					1	1	4	1			7		
neoplasms	F					1	2		2					5
Leukaemia	M													
Aleukaemia	F						1							1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	M					1	1	3	5	4		14		
	F							3	6	3				12
Coronary disease Angina	M						2	5	2	1		10		
	F							2	2					4
Hypertension with heart disease	M										1	1		
	F							1						1
Other heart diseases	M					1	1	6	3			11		
	F					1	3	1	2	4				11
Other circulatory diseases	F					1								1
Influenza	M							1				1		
	F							2						2
Pneumonia	M								2			2		
	F								2					2
Other diseases of the respiratory system	M								1			1		
Nephritis and nephrosis	F								1					1
Hyperplasia of the prostate	M									1		1		
Congenital Malformations	F	1												1
Other defined and ill-defined	M	1					1	2		6	1	11		
diseases	F	1							1	5	1			8
Motor vehicle accidents	M		1									1		
	F							1						1
All other accidents	F								1	1				2
Suicide	M								1			1		
	F							1						1
Totals	M	1				2	9	13	24	16	2	68		
	F	2	1			1	5	16	16	16	1			57
Grand Totals		3	1			3	14	29	40	32	3	68	57	

The majority of all deaths occurred in the 70-80 years age group and were chiefly caused by:—

- (a) Malignant Disease.
- (b) Vascular Disease of the Nervous System.
- (c) Other Heart Diseases.
- (d) Coronary Heart Disease.

Deaths from Coronary Heart Disease increased throughout the country in 1959.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year	Population (Mid-year Estimate)	Birth Rate (Crude)		Death Rate (Crude)		Stillbirth Rate		Perinatal Mortality Rate		Infant Mortality Rate	
1926-30										58.2	67.9
1931-35 (Average)	11726 (1931 Census)	16.8	15.0	13.86	12.0	54.24	40.96			66.2	61.9
1936	11130	14.1	14.8	13.1	12.1	45.7	39.7	80.0	60.8	53.8	58.7
1937	10990	13.7	14.9	14.6	12.4	74.1	39.0	98.8	60.2	46.6	57.7
1938	10830	15.1	15.1	12.7	11.6	29.7	38.3	59.5	58.6	49.1	52.8
1939	10790	16.4	15.0	14.7	12.1	53.2	38.1	64.8	58.5	89.4	50.6
1940	10930	11.8	14.6	16.7	14.3	85.1	37.2	113.4	57.7	54.3	56.8
1941	11460	14.3	14.2	15.1	12.9	52.3	34.8	92.5	54.7	61.9	60.0
1942		15.3	15.8	15.1	11.6	39.0	33.2	50.0	52.1	46.2	50.6
1943		17.1	16.5	11.9	12.1	31.6	30.1	47.4	47.9	32.6	49.1
1944	10470	17.3	17.6	14.1	11.6	37.4	27.6	63.8	44.5	44.2	45.4
1945	10420	18.52	16.1	13.5	11.4	35.0	27.6	60.0	45.2	41.5	46.0
1936-45 (Average)	10877	15.4	15.5	14.1	12.2	48.3	34.6	73.0	54.0	51.9	52.8
1946	10490	15.3	19.1	13.1	11.5	24.4	27.2	36.6	44.3	37.5	42.9
1947	10360	17.7	20.5	13.6	12.0	31.6	24.1	47.4	40.2	32.6	41.4
1948	10344	18.0	17.9	13.8	10.8	5.3	23.2	37.4	38.5	37.6	33.9
1949	10380	17.6	16.7	13.0	11.7	5.4	22.7	43.4	38.0	54.6	32.4
1950	10350	15.2	15.8	12.7	11.6	48.5	22.6	66.6	37.7	44.6	29.6
1951	10150	15.5	15.5	14.1	12.5	—	23.0	25.5	38.1	38.2	29.7
	10307 (1951 Census)										
1953	9923	17.0	15.5	11.8	11.4	5.9	22.4	29.4	37.0	29.6	26.8
1954	9940	17.5	15.2	10.4	11.3	5.7	23.5	34.3	38.1	40.2	25.4
1955	9910	15.4	15.0	11.4	11.7	19.2	23.2	38.5	37.6	26.1	24.9
1946-55 (Average)	10183	16.5	16.6	12.7	11.6	16.4	23.5	40.9	38.6	38.5	31.5
1956	9870	14.2	15.6	11.5	11.7	20.1	23.0	35.0	36.8	28.6	23.8
1957	9790	14.2	16.1	12.9	11.5	28.0	22.5	35.0	36.2	7.2	23.1
1958	9730	15.4	16.4	11.1	11.7	26.0	21.6	58.4	35.1	33.3	22.6
1959	9700	15.67	16.5	12.89	11.6	37.9	20.7	50.6	34.0	19.7	22.0

Note : The Perinatal Mortality Rates prior to 1946 are approximate and are probably minimal

The second set of figures refers to England and Wales.

SECTION “C”

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supplies

(i) Quality.

To report upon the quality of the water supplies in this district it is necessary to distinguish between public supplies and supplies drawn from privately owned sources.

(a) Public Supplies operated by the Council.

The results of samples of water taken from the various public supplies and examined bacteriologically during 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959 are given below. On the whole, the quality of the various piped supplies operated by the Council is good and in considering the following table it should be borne in mind that more attention is given to those supplies which occasionally give unsatisfactory results than to those which consistently give good results.

Results of Bacteriological Examination of Water Samples from Works Operated by the Council.

Untreated Supplies.

	Highly Satis.	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatis.	Total
1955	62	10	1	14	87
1956	98	4	8	12	122
1957	65	20	7	17	109
1958	53	13	9	22	97
1959	36	2	22	16	76

Treated Supplies.

	Highly Satis.	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatis.	Total
1955	68	1	0	5	74
1956	61	1	1	2	65
1957	63	1	—	2	66
1958	56	3	1	4	64
1959	57	—	1	—	58

In addition to the 134 samples examined bacteriologically during the year, 25 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis, all of which were found satisfactory.

(b) **Private Supplies.**

Requests are frequently received for samples of privately owned supplies (mostly shallow wells) to be examined. It has not always been possible to comply with the requests received but nevertheless, in response to such requests, and in other cases where the Public Health Inspectors considered it advisable to do so, a total of 77 samples of private water were bacteriologically examined during the year and gave the following results.

Number of samples found highly satisfactory ...	26
„ „ „ satisfactory ...	7
„ „ „ suspicious ...	15
„ „ „ unsatisfactory ...	29
	—
	77

These results are the best indication available of the quality of the private supplies in the district. Many of the samples have been taken before protective works had been carried out at the various sources, in preparation for a grant-aided farm water scheme or the erection of a new house.

(ii) **Quantity.**

The adequacy of the supplies varies considerably between one parish and another, and in no parish is a piped supply of water available to every house. Indeed, the distribution of the houses and, in some cases, their elevation, makes it unlikely that they can be supplied from public mains in the foreseeable future. I give below a brief description of the circumstances in various localities at the end of 1959.

(a) **Parish of Llanfair Caereinion.**

This parish has the highest population of any in the rural district and contains more houses supplied by water from the public mains than any other parish. Nevertheless, less than half of the houses in the parish are within reach of watermains. Since 1954, water has been extracted from the River Banwy and an ample supply of wholesome water is assured. The problem which remains, however, is one of distribution, and I am glad to note that extensions of the distribution system have recently been carried out.

(b) **Parish of Llanfechain.**

A scheme of supply for the village of Llanfechain came into operation during 1953. The source is a well in valley gravel from which, after chlorination, water is pumped to a service reservoir. There is no doubt that the works have greatly improved living conditions in the village and have made possible the erection of a fair sized housing estate and school. A number of agricultural properties are supplied and while the amount of water available is comparatively small, it is unlikely that there will be any shortage of supplies for many years within the area of the distribution system.

(c) **Parishes of Llandrinio, Llandysilio, Llansantffraid, Deytheur and Llansantffraid Pool.**

These parishes are supplied from a spring at Winllan, Llansantffraid, augmented by pumping water from a well at Parson's Bridge in the Parish of Llandysilio. This source is referred to in my predecessor's report for the year 1958, which expresses the belief that the yield of the Parson's Bridge well will be sufficient to meet the demands of the area for many years. Unfortunately, later experience has shown that the well cannot be relied upon during periods of drought and, rationing of the supply was necessary during the year under review. It is now evident that a new source is necessary to meet the requirements of these parishes in the immediate future. I am glad to know that arrangements are being made to acquire an additional supply and that the actual work of construction is likely to commence in the near future.

(d) **Parish of Carreghofa.**

Part of this Parish is supplied with water by Oswestry R.D.C. but the distribution system is inadequate and new works of water supply are urgently needed to meet the needs of the parish as a whole, including two housing estates owned by the Council. The additional source referred to at (c) will meet the demands of this parish.

(e) **Parishes of Gathbeibio and Llangadfan.**

These parishes contain the villages of Foel and Llangadfan, both of which are supplied from a source at the Foel. Further development of these villages cannot take place without endangering the adequacy of the supply.

(f) **Parish of Llanerfyl.**

The local source supplying the village of Llanerfyl is inadequate to meet the demands made upon it. Rationing of the supply was necessary for a short period during 1959. I consider that a comprehensive scheme to serve the whole of the Banwy Valley is require.

(g) Parish of Llanfihangel.

The hamlet of Llanfihangel is a comparatively small one of less than a dozen houses. It has no public piped supply and most of the houses are dependent upon a privately owned supply which is inadequate for the needs of the hamlet. Better provision for the hamlet is needed, but owing to the elevation of the locality, I understand that it is difficult to provide it with a supply of water at reasonable expense, but I am glad to know that a scheme for supplying the village has been approved in principle.

(h) Parish of Meifod.

The village of Meifod is adequately supplied and the distribution system was extended in 1954.

The village of Pontrobert has for many years been in need of a public piped supply to replace the public and private shallow wells upon which the village has had to depend. During 1957 an extension of the Llanfair Caereinion distribution system was carried out which fully meets the requirements of the village and the many properties within reach of the main from Llanfair to Pontrobert.

A satisfactory supply to the village of Bwlchycibau was made available in 1957.

(i) Parish of Pennant.

I am glad to know that the council have entered into an agreement with Liverpool Corporation which will safeguard the supply to the village. A connection has been made to the Vyrnwy Aqueduct from which a supply may be drawn to augment the local source.

(j) Generally.

Much of the district remains without a public piped supply of water and because of the sparsely populated nature of the area it will no doubt require very considerable expenditure to provide a comprehensive distribution system throughout the district. Nevertheless, steady progress is being made towards this goal and when the works now in an advanced stage of planning are in operation the district will have made substantial progress towards a comprehensive piped supply.

(iii) Plumbo-Solvent Action.

I would not expect any of the piped supplies controlled by the Council to have a marked aggressive action on metals. In two cases, the water is passed through a contact chamber of limestone chippings to counteract any acidity in the water, and the pH value of the water extracted from the River Banwy at Llanfair is also adjusted.

(iv) **Action in respect of Contamination.**

No specific action was taken in respect of any form of contamination other than proper supervision of the various sources and the routine chlorination of supplies where necessary.

(v) **Dwelling Houses supplied from Public Mains.**

The following table gives the number of dwelling houses and the estimated population supplied from public water mains directly into the houses or by means of standpipes.

Parish.	Supply laid on to dwellings or curtilage.		Supply by Standpipe.	
	Number of Dwellings	Approx. Population	Number of Dwellings	Approx. Population
Works controlled by Council				
Meifod	93	280	35	105
Llanerfyl	29	87	12	35
Llansantffraid Pool ...	141	433	17	53
Pennant	43	129	13	45
Llangynog	59	177	28	84
Llangadfan	28	69	15	36
Llanfair Caereinion ...	204	612	33	99
Llanfihangel including				
Dolanog Village ...	14	42	—	—
Garthbeibio	2	6	1	3
Llangyniew	13	39	—	—
Hirnant	—	—	—	—
Llandysilio	74	251	—	—
Llandrinio	74	255	—	—
Llanfechain	81	262	—	—
Llansantffraid Deytheur	30	99	—	—
Guilsfield (Without)...	20	60	—	—
Llanrhaeadr	69	207	4	12
Total	974	3008	158	472

Works not controlled by Council

Llanfihangel	...	...	3	9	—	—
Llanwddyn	...	...	102	306	—	—
Carreghofa	...	...	47	141	2	7
Hirnant	...	...	2	8	—	—
Llangynog	...	...	4	12	—	—
Llanrhaeadr	...	...	2	9	—	—
Total	...	...	160	485	2	7
Grand Total	...	...	1134	3493	160	479

The percentage of the population served by public mains in 1959 was 1·2% greater than in 1958. Nevertheless, it is still only 40·7%.

Drainage and Sewerage

The need for sewerage the various villages in the District has been pointed out in previous Annual Reports of the Council's Medical Officer. It is pleasing to be able to report some progress.

Five villages have been sewerage during the past few years.

The first was Llanrhaeadr (completed 1954), the second was Llansantffraid (completed in 1955), the third, Llanfair Caereinion (completed in 1956), the fourth, Penybontfawr, came into operation at the beginning of this year, and the last, Llangynog, has recently come into operation. These works have greatly improved the sanitary condition of the villages and have made possible improvements to many houses in the villages, which had previously been without bathrooms and drainage systems.

Sewerage schemes are urgently required in several other villages. and I am glad to know that the Council are endeavouring to meet the need.

Closet Accommodation

In this District closet accommodation does not vary substantially from one year to another, except when new village sewerage schemes are brought into operation. Conversions from pail closets and privies to water closets also take place when houses are improved by means of grant-aided work under the Housing Acts and the Hill Farming and Livestock Rearing Acts and a small number of premises are improved without the aid of a grant.

During the past few years, the number of pail closets and privies converted into water closets under the above schemes is as follows:—

Year	Village Sewerage Schemes	Housing Act Improvement Grants	A.E.C. Grants and others per year	Total
1954	31	5	7	43
1955	73	5	12	90
1956	97	22	17	136
1957	—	22	16	38
1958	—	19	13	32
1959	84	21	6	111
	285	94	71	450

On the basis of a survey carried out in 6 parishes, I estimate the number of pail closets and privies in the district to be 2,243.

Public Cleansing

From January-August, 1959, there was no change in the arrangements for the collection of house refuse and emptying of pail closets, but as from September the Council carried out the collection of house refuse by direct labour, although the emptying of pail closets was still carried out by the scavenging contractor.

When this direct labour scheme was inaugurated, collections were confined to the areas previously scavenged, but by the end of the year under review, the area scavenged had been greatly extended.

The cost of this service, during the financial year ended March, 1959, was £2,555. The cost during the present financial year will undoubtedly be more, but this is to be expected as this important service is now being provided for many more of the inhabitants of the district.

Rodent Control

The following is a summary of rodent control work during the year:—

Type of Premises	No. of Treatments
Dwelling Houses	56
Business Premises	16
Agricultural Premises	11
Refuse Tips	8

The total number of visits made during the year was 1,096.

During the year the Public Health Inspectors carried out the following inspections:—

Public Health	...	78
Water Supplies		149
Drainage		198
Complaints		24
Factories		16
Infectious Disease		18
Housing Inspections		84
Rural Housing Survey		19
Refuse Collection and Disposal		82
Food and Drugs		49

As a result of the above inspections the following notices were served, with the result indicated.

		Informal	Statutory	Complied with
Public Health Act, 1936	...	21	—	15
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	...	5	—	5

Shops and Offices

It was not necessary to take any action during the year.

Camping Sites and Caravans

1. Neuadd Bridge, Llanfair Caereinion.

All necessary works at this site were completed early this year and a licence was issued in respect of the site. During this past summer much use was made of this site and conditions were satisfactory.

2. Bryn Tanat, Llansantffraid.

At the beginning of this year a scheme was presented for the setting up of a caravan site at the above address. A licence was granted for a restricted period and on the termination of this period the licence was renewed for a period of 12 months.

3. Individual Caravans.

During the year 4 licences were granted in respect of individual vans used as permanent places of residence and for holiday purposes. Conditions on all these sites were found to be satisfactory.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no swimming baths or pools in the district.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

No action was necessary during the year.

Housing

No. of Official Representations made to the Council	4
No. of Undertakings received from owners not to use the premises for human habitation	9
No. of premises actually close	5
No. of premises demolished	—
No. of Houses constructed in the area	
(a) Council Houses	Nil
(b) Private Houses	9
No. of Houses improved by means of Improvement Grants under the Housing Acts during the year	21

The following table shows the number of Improvement Grants awarded annually since 1951 and the total amount of such grants.

Year	No. of Grants Awarded	Amount of such Grants
1951	1	£393 0 0
1952	4	£926 8 0
1953	4	£1179 14 4
1954	7	£1994 1 1
1955	18	£5794 7 0
1956	27	£8726 18 0
1957	19	£6659 4 9
1958	15	£5986 0 0
1959	20	£6576 0 0
Total	115	£37235 13 2

SECTION “D”

Factories Acts 1937 to 1959

Part I of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupier prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	5		
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	33	11		
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) ...				
TOTAL	40	16		

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “cases”)

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Insptr. (4)	By H.M. Insptr. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1		1	
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient.	2	1		2	
(b) Unsuitable or defective.					
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	2	2		2	
TOTAL	5	4		5	

Outworkers.

There are no outworkers in the district and therefore no statistics relating to Part VIII of the Act are included in this report.

SECTION "E"

Food.

(1) There are in the District the following numbers of premises where food is prepared, sold or stored:—

Bakehouses	7
Butchers' Shops	10
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	2
General Provision Stores	52
Greengrocers' Shops	1
Cafes	5
Licensed Premises	29
Cheese Manufactory	1
Confectioner's Shop	3

(2). Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, requires the registration of all premises used for the manufacture or sale of ice cream or the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale. The following numbers of premises are so registered:—

For the sale of ice cream	36
For the manufacture of sausages	3

There are no dairies registered by this Council under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949. One producer of T.T. milk within the district holds a Dealer's Licence and five dealers with premises outside the District hold supplementary licences from the Council authorising them to sell T.T. and Pasteurised Milk within the District.

(3) The number of inspections of registered food premises during the year was 14, and in addition 35 inspections were made of non-registered premises. In general the inspections disclosed satisfactory conditions.

(4) Educational activity in relation of food hygiene was confined to advice and discussion during routine inspection of food premises.

(5) Two slaughterhouses are licensed and meat inspection was carried out at these premises during the year.

(6) All meat found to be unfit for human consumption is dyed green. It remains in the possession of the owner and after boiling is used for animal feeding.

(7) For a part of the year ice cream was manufactured at one factory only. but this factory has now been moved from the district.

(8) Structural alterations were carried out at 4 premises in order to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955-56 and methods of food handling were improved in several premises as a result of informal action.

The table below gives details of carcasses inspected and condemned in whole or in part, during the year.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	377	1	9	1935	403
Number inspected	377	1	9	1935	403

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS

Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	—	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ were condemned	206	—	—	73	14
% of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	54.6%	100%	0.0%	3.87%	3.47%

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY

Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ were condemned	—	—	—	—	30
% of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%

CYSTICERCOSIS

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Condemnations.

2 parts hindquarter pig.	1 carcase and offal cow.
1 part forequarter pig.	1 part forequarter beef.
1 part forequarter sow.	4 bovine heads.
28 sows heads.	102 bovine livers.
4 pig heads.	93 parts bovine livers.
2 sows livers.	1 part bovine lungs.
5 pig livers.	1 part bovine spleen.
1 part sow's liver.	1 part bovine thick skirt.
1 sow's lungs.	2 carcasses and offal sheep.
2 sow's kidneys.	72 sheep livers.
	1 sheep pluck.

Total weight of meat condemned: 2 tons 1 cwt. 50 lbs.

SECTION “F”

INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL

There were 198 notifications received during the year. 36 related to pneumonia; 122 to measles and 30 to whooping cough. The following table summarises the cases:—

	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis,			
Pulmonary	—	1	1
Pneumonia	21	15	36
Measles	65	57	122
Whooping Cough	11	19	30
Poliomyelitis	1	1	2
(Non-paralytic)			
Erysipelas	2	3	5
Meningitis	1	—	1
Dysentery	—	1	1
	—	—	—
Total	101	97	198
	—	—	—

The 2 notifications of Poliomyelitis were of the non-paralytic type; one was a male aged 23 years and the other a female aged 10 years. The single case of Meningitis was that of a male aged 16 years.

Pneumonia

	Male				Female				Total			
	Quarters				Quarters				Quarters			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
0-10 years	3(2*)	—	—	—	1*	1	—	—	4(3*)	1	—	—
10-20 years	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
30-40 years	1	1	1	1	—	2(1*)	—	—	1	3(1*)	1	1
40-50 years	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	2
50-60 years	1*	—	—	—	1*	—	—	—	2*	—	—	—
60-70 years	1	3	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	10	—	—
70-80 years	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—
Totals	10(3*)	6	2	3	2*	12(1*)	—	1	12(5*)	18(1*)	2	4

* Denotes Influenzal Pneumonia

Whooping Cough

	Males				Females				Totals			
	Quarters				Quarters				Quarters			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Under 1 year				1				1				2
2-3 years					1	1			1	1		
3-4 year					2				2			
4-5 years					1				1			
6-7 years	1			1	3	1			4	1		1
7-8 years				1								1
8-9 years	2		1	1	2		1	1	4		2	2
10-11 years						1		1		1		1
11-12 years					1				1			
13-14 years	2								2			
Over 20 years				1	1	1				1	1	1
Total	5		1	5	10	4	2	3	15	4	3	8

Measles

	Males				Females				Totals			
	Quarters				Quarters				Quarters			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
0-1 year		1								1		
1-2 years		2	1				5			2	6	
2-3 years		1	1			2	2			3	3	
3-4 years		2	2			2	4			4	6	
4-5 years		7	1			2	1			9	2	
5-6 years		7	2		1	7	1		1	14	3	
6-7 years		9	1			3	2			12	3	
7-8 years		5	1			4	2			9	3	
8-9 years		4				4	1			8	1	
9-10 years		5	1			3	1			8	2	
10-11 years		1	1			3				4	1	
11-12 years		3				2				5		
12-13 years		1	3			1				2	3	
13-14 years		1								1		
15-16 years						1				1		
Over 20 years		2				2				4		
Age Unknown						1				1		
Totals	—	51	14	—	1	37	19	—	1	88	33	—

It will be noted that the Measles Epidemic reached its peak in the 2nd and 3rd quarters of the year.

The age group mostly affected was the 5-6 years, i.e. the “school entrants.”

Tuberculosis.

There was only one case of Tuberculosis in the area in 1959. This was of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in a female.

There were no deaths from this disease.

There was a decline in the Death Rate of Tuberculosis in the country as a whole; of 2 per 100,000 population for males and 1 per 100,000 population for females.

Mass Radiography

The Unit, based in Welshpool, continued its service in the north of the county during 1959. The results are appended below. The figures include, but do not relate specifically, to cases drawn from the Llanfyllin R.D.

Analysis showing type of Examinee:—

Type of Examinee	Welshpool and Other Districts
General population Volunteers	263
General Practitioner Referrals	45
Civil Servants and Local Government Officers	56
School Children	18
School Staff	22
Students	1
Hospital Staff	7
Total	412

Of the 412 cases examined, 15 were found to have abnormalities and 10 of these cases were investigated further.

Details of Abnormalities found:—

Abnormality	Number of Cases
Confirmed Pulmonary Tuberculosis—"New Cases" ...	2
Healed Primary Tuberculosis	2
Healed Post Primary Tuberculosis	2
Bony Abnormalities	2
Bacterial, Virus and Other Lung Infections	2
Pleural Thickening or Calcification	1
Abnormalities of Diaphragm	1
Total Abnormal	12
Negative after investigation at Clinic	2

“Mass Radiography” is an important service; the exposure of unsuspected cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis ensures the institution of early treatment and prevents the spread of infection in the community.

It is to be hoped that the service will be extended eventually to those outlying areas where travelling facilities are difficult, and at the time of going to press there is every reason to believe that it will be so.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

The Vaccination programme continues; 227 pupils at Llanfyllin and Llanfair High Schools were tested and 183 of these were found to require vaccination. The entire number accepted.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Children over 6 months and young persons up to 26 years of age were offered vaccination. In addition, third injections were offered. The response from young persons over 15 years, who were not attending school, was poor.

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH.

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21 JUL 1961

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